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(DDO 82-0650)

18 FEB 1982

MEMORANDUM FOR: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
THROUGH: Deputy Director of Operations
FROM: []
Chief, Soviet/East European Division
SUBJECT: Swedish Inquiry on Location of
Rapul Wallenberg

The attached information on a Moscow psychiatric clinic is provided for background use by the DDCI in responding to the inquiry from a Swedish diplomat. The information is primarily from overt sources and may be passed to the Swedish diplomat at the DDCI's discretion.

Attachment

DDO/SE/USS: [] R-1988) 18 Feb 1981

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Physical Description

The Psycho-neurological Dispensary No. 13 of the Sevastopoljskiy and Sovietskiy regions in the Cheremushkiy district (rayon) of Moscow is located on 26/28 Sevastopoljskiy prospekt on the northwest corner of its intersection with Verevo-Volochnyy proyezd. It is eight kilometers south of the Kremlin, across the Moscow River. There are no physical indications of security, i.e., no fences around the dispensary compound, which indicates that it is probably an out-patient clinic. Ordinary psychiatric hospitals (OPHs) normally are surrounded by walls, and the more severe special psychiatric hospitals (SPHs) by security fences. The dispensary, apparently a two-story building, is in a compound with three five-story structures which appear to be apartment buildings. A check of the reverse directory of the Moscow telephone book (1971) shows 19 private listings for the address of 28 Sevastopoljskih prospekt, indicating that there are private dwellings in the compound. The following entries regarding the dispensary were found in the 1978 Moscow telephone book:

Registrar	120 90 07
Domestic Assistance	120 83 32
Head Nurse	120 12 50
Head Physician	120 22 55
Medical Labor Mast.	128 16 11

Detention Practices

Studies of Soviet psychiatric and internment practices based on emigre debriefings indicate that out-patient psychiatric clinics have been used to detain and "assess" Soviet political dissidents on a short-term (days or weeks) basis. Political dissidents are usually detained for longer periods (weeks, months) of "evaluation" at OPHs. One such example is that of Vladimir Bukovskiy, who was detained in several OPHs and later confined in an SPH. Long-term incarceration of political dissidents or prisoners usually occurs at SPHs, prisons, or labor camps, which are all to various degrees guarded facilities. Soviet practice with

foreign prisoners is to isolate them in these more secure facilities, usually a prison or a labor camp.

Use of Dispensary No. 13 for Detention of Dissidents

According to our analysis of Soviet penal practices, samizdat sources have identified Psycho-neurological Dispensary No. 13 as an institution associated with the detention and examination of dissidents. It is their judgment that this dispensary, or out-patient clinic, has probably been used for screening and temporary detention of dissidents, but that it is not used for long-term imprisonment, nor to detain or confine foreigners.

Conclusion

It is conceivable that a political prisoner might be detained at the No. 13 dispensary/clinic. It is highly doubtful that Raoul Wallenberg was kept there on a long-term basis, since (1) we have no independent evidence to that effect, (2) it is against Soviet practice to use such clinics for anything but short-term detention, (3) it is against Soviet practice to intern foreigners in facilities other than prisons or labor camps, and (4) Wallenberg's case is of such notoriety that we would not expect the Soviets to hold him in a minimum security facility in a city to which foreigners have easy access. Given Soviet practice of detaining political prisoners for short-term assessment at psychiatric clinics, we would not rule out the possibility that Raoul Wallenberg was held briefly in Dispensary No. 13-- either for assessment or in transit.